

COMING EVENTS

AND INFORMATION ON TRAVEL

in Finland

NUMBER 4 1952





A charming trip

on the Finnish State Railways through Finland, the famous country of thousands of lakes. A great number of foreigners had a chance to see it last summer. That's an idea for you too.

Popular circular tours at specially reduced prices will be available next year again. On these trips you'll see the loveliest parts of our country. The nature of Finland, now leafy and green, now wild and fascinating opens before your eyes when travelling in comfort by rail, car, steamer or by air.

An why not a winter tour? There are special tickets at reduced prices for winter vacation and skiing trips, all arranged by State Railways.

A journey through Finland's wintry landscapes, a visit to an up-to-date skiing centre, cheerful, healthy exercise out of doors — all this will surely remain in your mind as a never-to-be-forgotten experience.

The travel agencies will always assist you in choosing the right tickets, just suited for your purposes.



Welcome to Finland. Welcome again and again.



STATE RAILWAYS

THE FINNISH STATE RAILWAYS LTD. HELSINKI, FINLAND

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FINLAND'S BEAUTIFUL SCENERY

is seen at its best by the traveller along the highway. The rustic world of this sparsely populated country is the combined work of nature and man. As the milestones roll by beauty piled on beauty is framed in the windows of your conveyance.

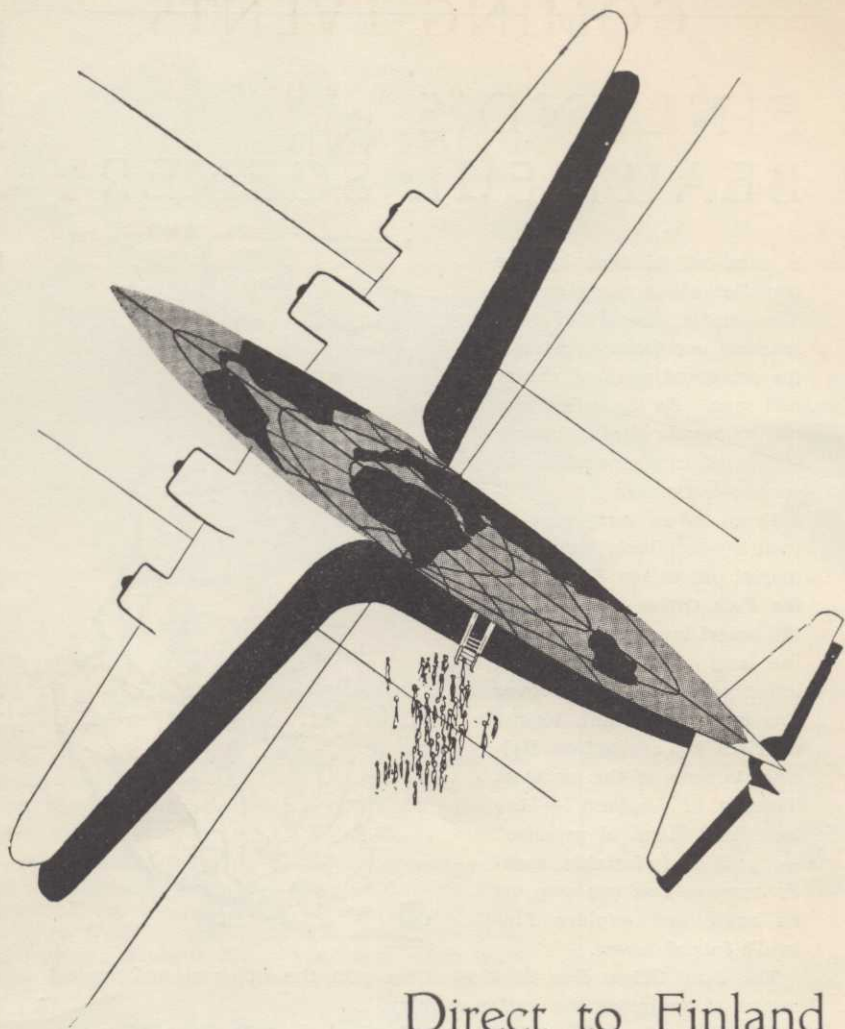
There is an incomparable facility available to the tourist out to see Finland — **the Post Office Bus Service.** 120 postal bus routes link up the largest centres of population and fan out to cover the most important tourist districts. You can go from Helsinki to some of the remotest districts of Lapland — the traveller's "land of promise" — by this comfortable, speedy service. You can stop off en route and explore Finland's inland towns.

The Post Office Bus Service offers you the quickest and easiest means of exploring the entire country.

Tickets are on sale and seats can be booked at 38 Post Office Bus Stations, at all Finnish Travel Bureaux and at the Finnish Tourist Association.



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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES SYSTEM

COMING EVENTS

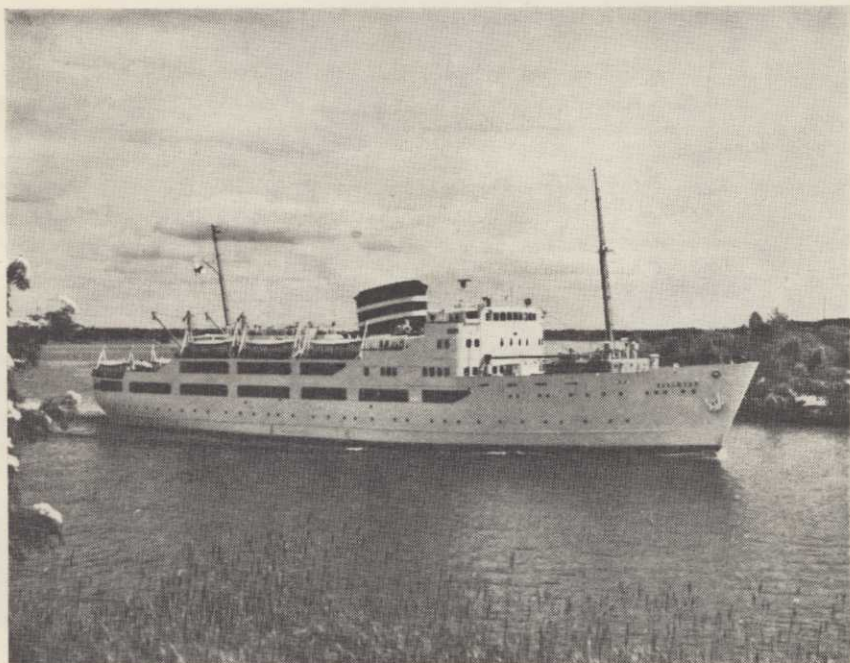
and Information on Travel

in FINLAND

Vol. III. No 4

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PUBLISHED BY THE FINNISH TOURIST ASSOCIATION



FINLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

new vessel, *s/s Aallotar*, operates on the Stockholm—Helsinki and Stockholm—Turku routes. The vessel is of 2,973 gross register tons, overall length 92.4, width 14.25 and depth 4.96 metres. She is equipped with 3,000 h.p. engines and her maximum speed is 16 knots. At 15 knots the *s/s Aallotar* makes the Stockholm—Helsinki trip in 15 hours. She normally accommodates 411 passengers, 63 in the 1st class. *s/s Bore III*, sister ship to *s/s Aallotar*, has newly been finished. She will mean a considerable addition to the passenger fleet of Steamship Company Bore. *Bore III* is almost identical with *s/s Aallotar*.

Industrial Art in Finland

One of Helsinki's autumnal highlights is the annual exhibition of industrial art. The searchlight of public attention is focussed on Finnish utilitarian art, much discussed in the world during the last few years.

A description of the creative work to be found today in Finland's industrial art cannot avoid dwelling on these international successes — even at the risk of appearing somewhat boastful. For it is in point of fact these very successes, the collections that attract so much attention and the triumphant artists, that constitute the Finnish utilitarian art of today. They are not merely the apex of a broad-based pyramid, but rather a solitary, bold and unsupported spear-head. In fact the weakness has been the lack of breadth. But the inspirational value that the foreign successes must have for other artistic creation in this sphere cannot be questioned and may perhaps be reflected in the autumn exhibition.

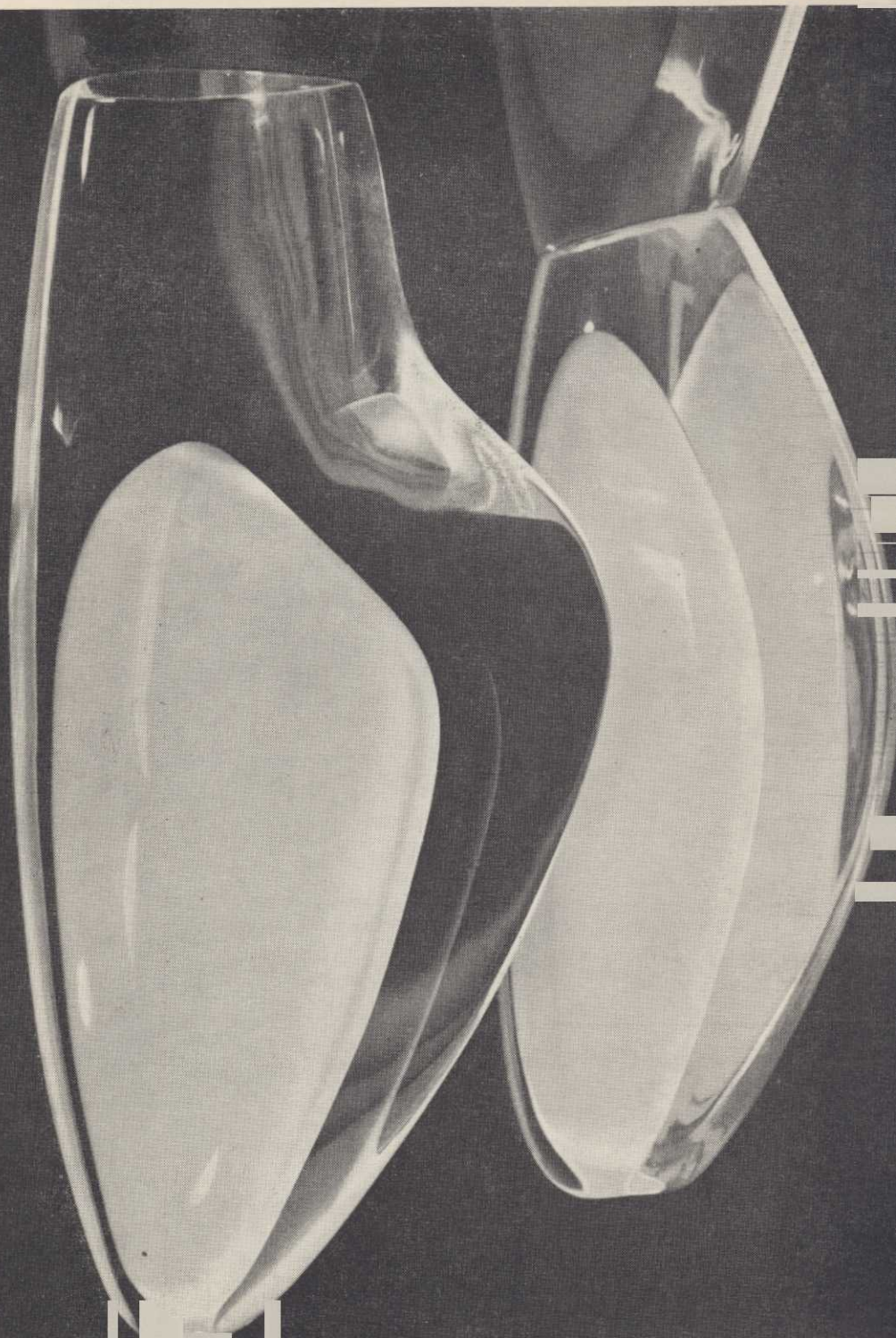
Finland's art handicraft needed indeed the encouragement it has now received. During the most difficult post-war years there was a feeling of having lagged behind in international competition, in spite of awareness of the excellent work done on the artists' floor at the Arabia China Factory, at

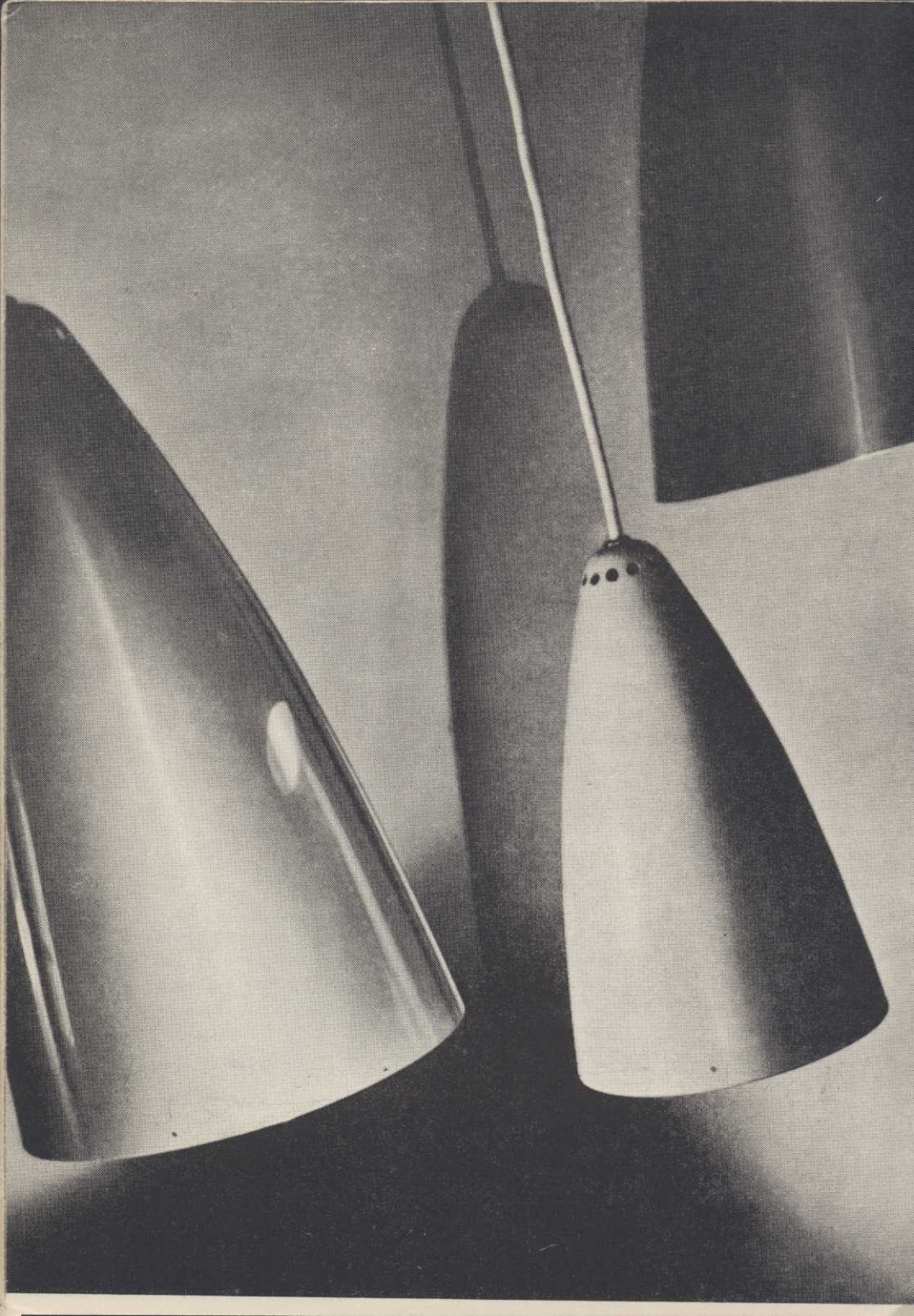
Finland's three large glass works and in the ateliers of individual textile artists. It is a fact that the success at the Milan Triennale took the public at home by surprise.

The Finnish achievement in Milan was doubtless significant and there was no hesitation from the judges in according it the place of honour and the highest praise. Publicity for the Finnish collection was overwhelming in the Italian, Anglo-Saxon and Northern professional publications — an example is the Italian publication *Domus* which devoted fourteen pages of pictures in its first Triennale number to the Finnish department.

And the awarding of prizes was as might have been expected: to mention only the coveted Grand Prix, Finland won six, with Tapio Wirkkala (3), Dora Jung, Rut Bryk and Eva Brummer as the recipients. Wirkkala was rewarded for his utility glass, for his new bowls of aircraft veneer acclaimed by House Beautiful as the "Most Beautiful Object of 1951" and finally for his masterly arrangement of the small, rigorously selected and carefully controlled collection. Finnish textile art was honoured through Dora Jung and Eva Brummer; the former is first and foremost a weaver of damasks, and it was a damask tapestry

Novelty for the autumn: glass by Timo Sarpaneva, Karhula—Iittala glass works.







Antependium for Pojo (Pohja) Church, 1951, Dora Jung.

with a pigeon design pervaded by a wonderful sense of colour that aroused the admiration of the jury. The latter is a ryijy-rug artist of extremely high standing, representative of a craft based on the most powerful Finnish art handicraft tradition. Rut Bryk is one of Arabia's ceramic artists, one of the youngest. Earlier she went in for surface decoration in faience but began some years ago to create real magic in deep glazing on chamotte plaques, a glaze with an exceptionally full-toned and rich colour scheme.

Flattering attention was aroused at the Triennale e.g. by Lisa Johansson-Pape's lamps of beautiful form, with Yki Nummi's surface treatment, the original prisms by the ceramic artist Birger Kaipainen, Alli Koroma's and Eva Anttila's textile pieces, C. J. Boman's

and Ilmari Tapiovaara's chairs. Tapiovaara was called in the autumn to occupy a chair at the Illinois Institute of Technology while Wirkkala was awarded in the spring one of the highest honours of industrial art, the Danish Lunning prize.

The achievement at Milan sounded a fanfare that echoed in Finland, indeed throughout the world interested in utilitarian art. In Finland it made people conscious of Finnish industrial art as a cultural ambassador worthy of recognition, an agent for good will; they realised that the ceramic artists and rug weaver are slowly achieving a publicity value, like the javelin-thrower or ski-jumper. A result of this revival is that utilitarian art is now represented in the State Exhibition Committee: it has been perceived that

the products of industrial art may, like propaganda, draw attention to other exhibits at an international fair, that they are nationally typical of the country's other goods and hence advertise them.

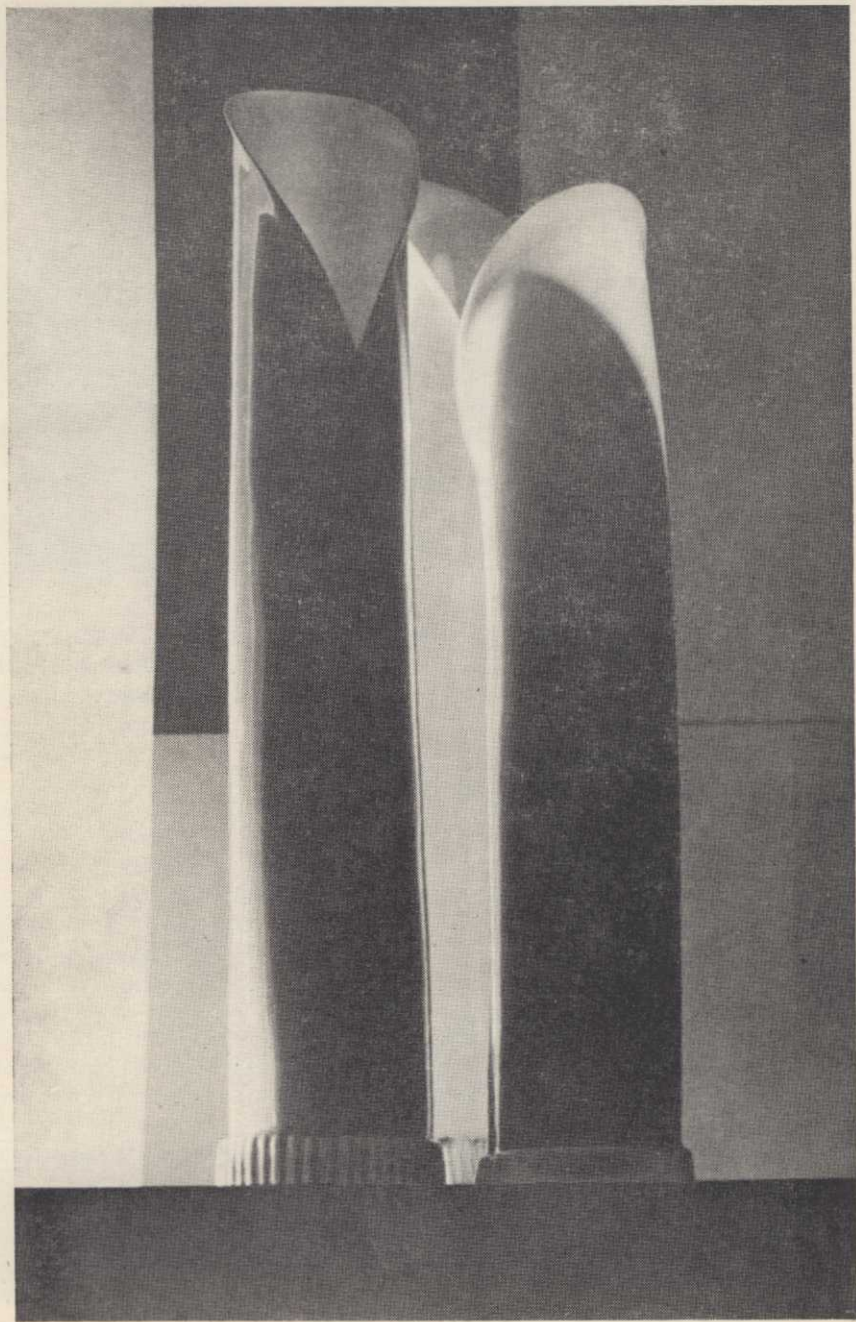
Abroad the success resulted in flattering invitations to exhibit in London, New York, Hamburg, Dusseldorf, Florence, Venice, Barcelona — and last spring a representative collection of Finnish art and utilitarian art went on a tour across the United States and Canada.

What actually is typical of Finnish artistic craft? It is a difficult question for it has more than one answer. One could say: a feeling for material, be it clay, glass or wool. A special national

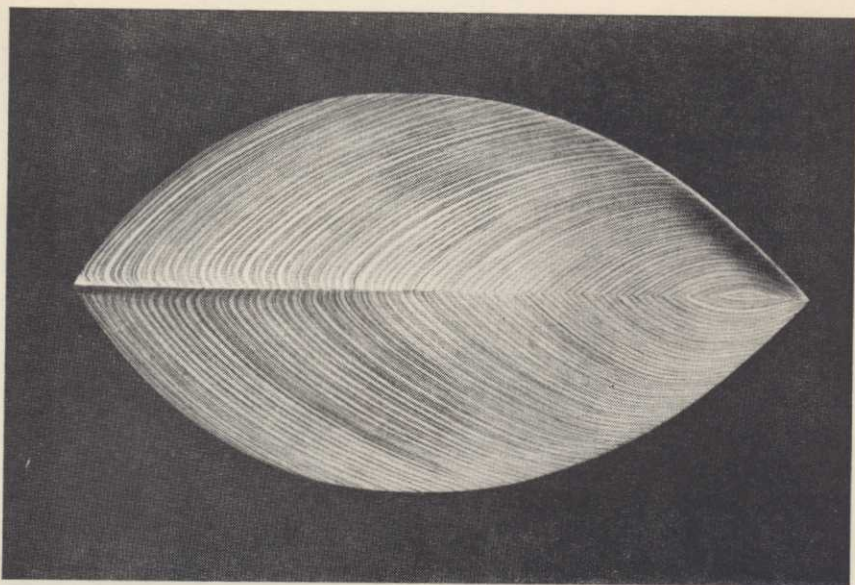
feature can be detected in the production of many artists, in ryijy-rugs which build on genuine old Finnish traditions, in Toini Muona's earthenware close to nature, in Wirkkala's rugged cut glass and fragile chandelier vases, in the wooden chips of the lamp shades — but the best of this production is simultaneously internationally marketable and yet timeless. Or the following answer might suffice: just now a typical feature is the very strict demand for high quality. Principles of interior decoration and outward appearance have meant rigorous selection, with only the very best allowed to reach the limelight. Just as the lack of breadth is a weakness the reliability of quality is an asset.

Raija Tuomi makes pots of coarse chamotte with glazing of natural colours.

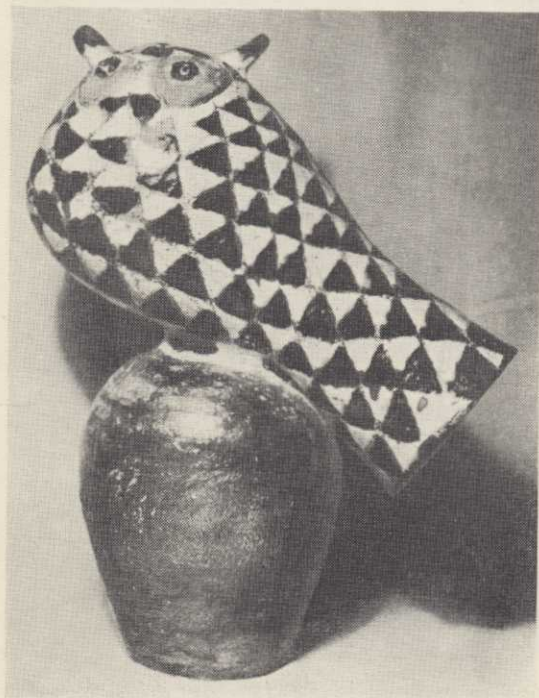




Aune Siimes' porcelain of egg-shell fragility, Arabia.



*"Most Beautiful Object of
1951": Tapio Wirkkala's bowl
of aircraft veneer.*



*Owl by Michael Schilkin,
Arabia.*

SHOOTING AND FISHING IN FINLAND

Finnish shooting and fishing conditions are based entirely on the fact that the shooting and fishing rights belong to the owner of the area. It should be noted, however, that large land and water areas are owned by the State and it is the State establishment in whose administration the area lies that decides on the shooting and fishing to be permitted there.

On landed property each owner can generally decide himself on the shooting in his own area. Stretches of water on the other hand are largely parti-owned areas with no boundaries splitting them up. The part-owner of such an area cannot alone issue permission to fish in a parti-owned water area, nor even pass his fishing rights on to another unless a joint decision has previously been reached to the effect or the other partners have consented to it. Obtaining fishing rights for areas under joint ownership may thus be considerably more difficult than for privately-owned territory. There are no shooting and fishing grounds specifically for tourists, but the authorities can in most cases grant permission to shoot and fish on State-owned land. These areas, however, are situated chiefly in remote districts in the northern and eastern parts of Finland. The fee for such permits is not high, payment depending on the period of validity, the extent of and the fish and game stock in the area. Many companies own extensive forest areas suitable for shooting as well as rapids and other waters which may be good

fishing waters. Several shooting societies too have their own hunting grounds and fishing societies their fishing waters. In some cases outsiders too are allowed on certain conditions to shoot and fish in these areas.

If a foreigner wishes to visit Finland for hunting and fishing he should, before his arrival, contact a friend over here asking him to plan the trips and arrange the necessary permits as the drafting of plans and the acquisition of permits may otherwise take too much time. Especially if the foreigner comes to Finland to shoot, bringing his own guns and dogs, advance arrangements are strongly recommended since special permits are required for firearms, for hunting weapons, and to bring dogs into the country. Provided all the permits are in order the customs examination is elastic in Finland. A fisherman arriving in Finland with his rods and other necessary equipment, if it is obvious that they are intended for his own use and will be taken out of the country when he departs, can get his tackle through the customs without charge and other formalities. If the equipment is valuable, however, an entry is made in the owner's passport or the equipment is treated in the same way as cameras and other valuables. This is done to ensure that the same goods are taken out of the country on his departure. The sportsman who comes to Finland to shoot and brings his own weapons, provided he has procured in advance the necessary permit to carry arms, can

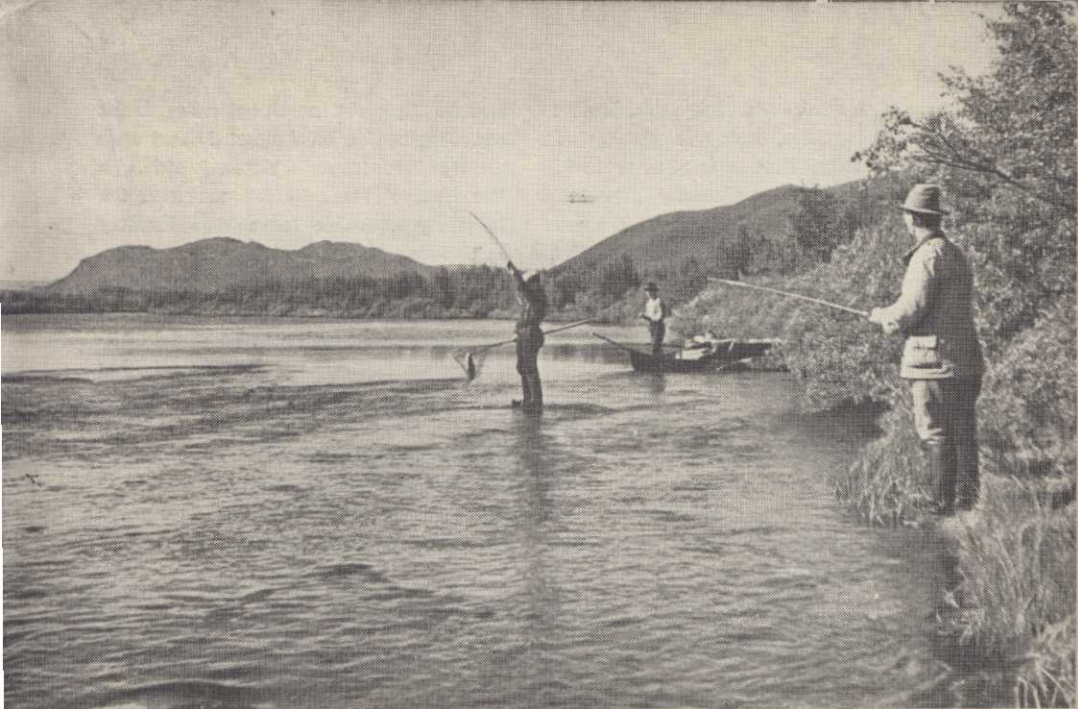


The moose — king of the forest — is protected by law in Finland. Permits are issued by the authorities, however, and about 1,000 of these noble beasts are shot annually. — Photo R. Schauman.

clear them through the customs immediately they have been entered in his passport and the customs authorities have ascertained that they are really intended for the owner's private use and will be taken out of the country again. Gun licences are issued by the police of the district in which the person arrives in the country or where he will principally be during his stay in Finland. The permit can, of course, be obtained after arrival in Finland by calling at the local police station, but in this case the weapon or weapons must be left with the customs until the permit can be produced. If the tourist asks a friend in Finland to obtain the gun licence in advance he must at the same time furnish the necessary particulars on his person and on the wea-

pons. The following information must be provided to obtain a licence: Full name of the person to whom the permit will be issued, place and date of birth, domicile and address, probable address in Finland, the type and calibre of the weapon, trade mark and number. The gun licence also entitles the holder to carry legally acquired ammunition.

The importation of dogs requires the permission of the Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture. The conditions, which may vary according to the health situation, are enumerated in detail in the permit. In some cases a vaccination certificate may be required among other things. No quarantine time is prescribed in Finland for dogs. They are examined by a veterinary doctor appointed for the



The salmon waters of Finnish Lapland used to attract numerous anglers to this country of vast spaces and great quiet. — Photo E. Mäkinen.

task and more detailed instructions and advice on the matter will be issued by the customs. It is advisable to obtain an import licence from the Ministry of Agriculture in good time before arrival in Finland.

To be allowed to shoot in Finland a game protection fee must be paid, today 1,000 marks per head and calendar year for a foreigner. Fishermen must also pay a fee, 200 marks per family unit per calendar year. In rural districts the game and fish protection fees are paid to the district police superintendent; in towns the former is paid to a person appointed by the Bench of Magistrates, mostly a member of chancellery of the Magistrates Bench, whereas the latter is paid to the Chief of the Police or a person appointed by him, in larger

towns to the district police station. Foreign staffs of foreign legations in Finland and visitors of the Government may be exempted from these payments. Receipts for fees paid or certificates to the effect that the person is exempted must also be carried when shooting or fishing and be produced on demand.

Many types of game and species of fish have a closed season.

The hunting of most species of game commences at the beginning of September, and the actual hunting season closes at the end of February. Hunting seasons for different species vary somewhat in different years according to stock. Bear, wolf, wolverene, and in the provinces of Oulu and Lapland lynx, may be hunted throughout the

year and wherever such an animal is met. They are, however, so few in number today that to encounter one is a matter of mere chance. The total of bears killed in Finland as a whole in the last few years is no more than 40—50, wolverenes about 20 and wolves and lynxes less than 10. Their area of occurrence is in Lapland and in Northern Finland in the vicinity of the eastern frontier. Bear is usually hunted in the winter, when it is driven out of its lair, or in the late winter by following its track on skis when it has left its winter lair. The price of a lair found, the surrounding of the bear, is fairly high. Wolf, wolverene and lynx are also hunted chiefly in the winter, on skis by following their tracks. Moose is protected but on application a permit can be obtained to kill a certain number between October 16 and November 16. The permission must be applied for before the end of July; if it concerns a private area it is obtainable from the Provincial Administration and if it refers to State-owned land from the Forest Service. No other big game than the moose, of which a little over one thousand are shot annually, exists in Finland.

The most important game shot are hare and fox both of which are generally hunted with hounds, and capercaillie and blackgame hunted with a barking dog and a pointer. There are two species of hare, snow hare and field hare. Hunting with a barking dog, the Finnish spitz dog, is a typical sport in Finland and this type of hunting is most successful in the early autumn before the leaves turn yellow. Ptarmigan and partridge are also hunted with pointing dog. Duck is shot in fairly great numbers from the shores

and in flight during the evening. Duck shooting begins on August 20 and ends on the last day of February although the waters freeze before that and the majority of duck leaves the country in October-November. The hare shooting season lasts from the beginning of September to the end of February. The season for capercaillie and blackgame also commences at the beginning of September and lasts for two-three months, in 1952 for instance to the end of November. The partridge season is generally from September 15 to October 20. During the last few years there have been so few ptarmigans that they have been completely protected except in Lapland and North Finland, and the stock there too has been poor. Fox may be shot throughout the year but dogs must not be used later than the end of February or, with special permission, the end of March.

Finland has further a number of other game fowl, though of little importance to shooting. Squirrel and muskrat are the most important of fur-bearing game but they also are not usually hunted for sport.

Although Finland has more water-systems than most countries the fish stock is not particularly rich. This is due in the first place to Finland's geographical position and to the fact that her waters are too poor, oligotrophic, to be able to feed a particularly large stock of fish.

Electric power plant dams have recently been constructed on most of the largest rivers which formerly abounded in fish. The dams obstruct the upstream course of the fish and have changed conditions in these waters in other ways too. Some diminution has also been observable in the fish stock

in general, perhaps owing to natural phenomena. However, let us hope that the last-mentioned phenomenon is a passing one.

The best fishing for the angler lies in the sparsely-inhabited districts of North Finland and Lapland. The wild and virgin country here also makes ideal surroundings for the sportsman. Rapids, rivers, brooks and lakes abound and the country's best salmon, salmon trout, river trout and grayling can be found in the waters of these districts. They are also known as good whitefish waters. The principal species of fish in the waters of Southern and Central Finland are pike, perch, "pike-perch", bream and whitefish. Salmon, salmon trout and river trout can also be caught in some rapids. On the coast and in the archipelagoes pike fishing is one of the most popular forms of the sport.

Fish of the salmon family are caught with flies and a trolling-spoon; pike, "pike-perch" and perch are caught with the trolling-spoon and by fishing through a hole in the ice, bream and perch with an ordinary fish-hook. The trawl-line is the tackle favoured by many fishermen fishing for the larder.

In order to assure the preservation of the fish stock there is a closed season for most species. The fishing of salmon, salmon trout, lake trout and brook trout is prohibited in rivers, streams and rapids from September 1 to the end of November; they may, however be caught by hook and belt until September 10 (inclusive) and from November 16.

There is a closed season for whitefish from May 16 to June 20 and for grayling during April and May.

Minimum measurements have also been laid down for certain fish, giving

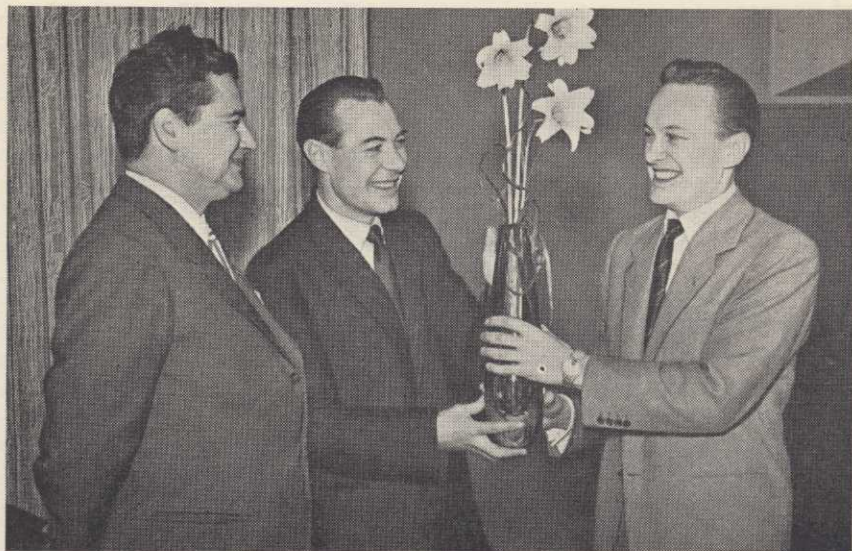
the smallest size that may be caught. These measurements are, from the tip of jaw to the tip of the middle spines, as follows: salmon 58 cm, pike 38 cm, salmon trout and "pike-perch" 35 cm, lake trout, *Salvelinus alpinus*, bream and ide 30 cm, and whitefish and grayling 25 cm. An undersized, living and undamaged fish caught in a trap must be put back into the water immediately.

The Fishing Laws lay down certain regulations on the use and construction of traps such as seine, nets and wire-net fish traps, etc., but as they do not apply directly to sportsmen they will not be dwelt upon here in detail. The law also lays down restrictions concerning certain fishing areas, and it is moreover possible to limit or prohibit fishing in certain areas through local agreements and by decrees. However, such matters in so far as they apply to fishing for sport can always be cleared up on the spot.

The guide-books and other publications of the Finnish Tourist Association supply among other things information on the fishing facilities of different localities and tourist centres and more detailed instructions and information can be obtained from the places of accommodation and from local inhabitants. Many boarding-houses have their own fishing waters or have made agreements on fishing rights, thus providing their lodgers with fishing facilities in the neighbourhood. Through the mediation of the Finnish Tourist Association fishing organisations, e.g. the Central Association of Fishermen and the Association of Finnish Anglers can also give assistance with advice and information on fishing sites and facilities.

Please turn to page 18.

TRAVEL NEWS *from Finland*



FINNISH AIRLINES CONGRATULATES PAA

On the occasion of Pan American Airways' 25th anniversary the company's Helsinki office gave a cocktail party to celebrate the event. Among those present to offer congratulations were representatives of the 29-year-old Finnish Airlines Aero Oy; they presented Mr. Paul Suni, PAA's District Sales Manager, with a flower vase of Finnish art glass. Our picture shows, from right to left: Mr. Paul Suni, Aero Oy's Sales Manager Mr. C. J. Gripenwaldt and Traffic Manager Mr. E. Veikkanen. — Photo Atte Matilainen.

EARLY WINTER IN FINLAND

Winter arrived in Finland earlier than usual this year and skiing and other winter sports started, in South Finland even, as early as at the end of November. Excellent places for spending a winter holiday are the hotels and inns of the Tourist Association, especially Koli Tourist Inn with its ski lift, Hotel Finlandia at Punkaharju, Aulanko Hotel, and Hotel Pohjanhovi on the Arctic Circle.

A RECORD NUMBER OF TOURISTS

In the first eight months of 1952 the number of foreign tourists visiting Finland exceeded the total in any earlier year. On September 1, 1952 the number of foreigners who had arrived in Finland was over 120,000. It is very probable that the total of foreign tourists in 1952 as a whole will exceed 130,000. In the earlier record year — 1938 — the corresponding figure was a shade below 100,000.



FINLAND IN AMERICA

An exhibition featuring Finnish industry is at present touring America. It is transferred from one fair to another in the United States and Canada. Connected with the exhibition is a tourist propaganda department organised by the Finnish Tourist Association. — Photo Photographic '49.

SAS-TRAFFIC HELSINKI—NEW YORK

On October 28 the Scandinavian Airlines System opened a direct connection Helsinki—New York. The route is operated twice a week. Our picture shows SAS's DC-6 B on Helsinki's new airfield taking off for a New York trip. — Photo Atte Matilainen.





NEW TRAFFIC PLANES FOR FINLAND

Eight 26-passenger Douglas DC-3 traffic planes are currently in use in Finland's foreign and domestic air traffic; their cruising speed is 265 km per hour. Finnish Airlines — one of the oldest air companies in the world — has begun to add to its equipment as air traffic continues to grow, and has procured three Convair 340-type traffic planes from Consolidated Vultee Aircraft, California, planes which are among the most recent achieve-

vements in their line. They accommodate 44 passengers and travel at a cruising speed of 450 km per hour. Finnish Airlines is the first European company to get new Convair planes. The first plane will be flown to Finland by experienced Finnish commercial pilots in January 1953. The planes will be operating first and foremost on Finland's foreign air routes, helping to improve her air connections.

SHOOTING AND... *Continued from page 15.*

Shooting facilities can best be arranged as follows: if the person in question has friends and acquaintances in Finland, get them to undertake to arrange the matter with some landowner and holder of shooting rights. If the visitor has nobody to approach in Finland, guide-books and maps show suitable spots and the accommodation available. On the basis of information and instructions issued from these

"lodgings" shooting facilities can usually be arranged with the co-operation of local hunting associations and huntsmen. The Finnish Tourist Association can also give information in this respect and the central association of sports hunters. Finland's Central Shooting Association, can also assist by giving information on and instructions in the planning of hunting trips.

D. Wikström



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COMING EVENTS IN FINLAND



JANUARY

CONCERTS, OPERA AND BALLET

- 6, 13, 20, 27 TUESDAY CONCERTS, FINNISH RADIO ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*
- 9, 16, 23, 30 SYMPHONY CONCERTS, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki* (Conductors: Albert Wolff, Leo Funtek, Eero Kosonen and Sixten Ehrling. Soloists: Jacqueline Potier, piano, Szymon Goldberg, violin, France Ellegaard, piano, Jouko Ignatius, violin).
- 11, 18, 25 MATINÉE CONCERTS: HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*
- CONCERTS given also by leading orchestras in Turku, Tampere and Lahti.

ART EXHIBITIONS

- 3—18 EXHIBITION OF MEXICAN GRAPHIC ART AND FOLK ART — *Helsinki*
- 19—31 (until 2. 2.) PAINTER MATTI VISANTI: RETROSPECTIVE ART EXHIBITION — *Helsinki*

SPORT

- 24—25 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITIONS — *Joutseno, Simo*
- 31—1. 2 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITIONS — *Helsinki, Myllykoski, Nokia*

MISCELLANEOUS

- 30—(8. 2) CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN INDUSTRY FAIR — *Helsinki*

FEBRUARY

CONCERTS, OPERA AND BALLET

- 3, 10, 17, 24 TUESDAY CONCERTS, FINNISH RADIO ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*
- 6, 13, 20, 27 SYMPHONY CONCERTS, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki* (Conductors: Martti Similä, Tauno Hannikainen. Soloists: Kurt Waldén, piano, Alexander Borovsky, piano, Ruggiero Ricci, violin).

- 1 MATINÉE CONCERT, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*
 5 FIRST PERFORMANCE IN FINLAND OF "DIE VERKAUFTE BRAUT", OPERA BY SMETANA — *Helsinki*
 26 BALLET (First performance) — *Helsinki*

ART EXHIBITIONS

- 21—28 (until 8.3.) ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FINNISH PAINTERS — *Helsinki*

SPORT

- 1—2 ICE-HOCKEY: FINLAND v. SWEDEN — *Helsinki, Tampere*
 14—15 SPEED SKATING: WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS — *Helsinki*
 15 BANDY: FINLAND B v. SWEDEN B — *Lappeenranta*
 20—22 SKIING: FINNISH CHAMPIONSHIPS — *Joensuu*
 21—22 SLALOM: " " — *Espoo-Nuukio (Esbo-Noux)*
 28—(1.3.) SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITION — *Jyväskylä, Kemi, Oulu, Vaasa*
 28—(1.3.) WRESTLING: FINNISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (GRECO-ROMAN STYLE) —

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1—8 (from 30.1.) CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN INDUSTRY FAIR — *Helsinki*
 5 RUNEBERG DAY. Johan Ludvig Runeberg (1804—77) was Finland's first great poet.
 28 KALEVALA DAY. Kalevala is the Finnish National Epic Poem.

MARCH

CONCERTS, OPERA AND BALLET

- 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 TUESDAY CONCERTS, FINNISH RADIO ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*
 6, 13, 20 SYMPHONY CONCERTS, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki* (Conductor: Tauno Hannikainen. Soloists: Mario Sgobba, clarinet, Yrjö Selin, violoncello, Enrico Mainardi, violoncello, Lauri Ojala, trumpet).
 19 FIRST PERFORMANCE IN FINLAND OF "KAVALJERERNA PA EKEBY", OPERA BY ZANDONAI — *Helsinki*
 27 SVENSKA ORATORIEFÖRENINGEN (mixed choir) acc. by the HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCH. — *Helsinki*
 29 MATINÉE CONCERT, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — *Helsinki*

SPORT

- 1 BANDY: FINLAND v. NORWAY — *Helsinki*
 1 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION — *Helsinki*
 7—8 SKIING: SALPAUSSELKÄ INTERNATIONAL WINTER GAMES — *Lahti*
 14—15 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITIONS — *Kajaani, Tainionkoski*
 15 SLALOM: INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION — *Turenki*
 21—22 SKIING: PUJO INTERNATIONAL WINTER GAMES — *Kuopio*
 21—22 SKIING: OUNASVAARA INTERNATIONAL WINTER GAMES — *Rovaniemi*
 21—22 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION — *Kokkola*
 24—25 SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITIONS — *Kemijärvi, Kiveliö*

- 28—29 **SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITION — Alatornio**
 Beginning of March **BOXING: FINNISH CHAMPIONSHIPS — Helsinki**

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1—8 (from 21.2.) **ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FINNISH PAINTERS — Helsinki**
 20—29 **GREAT SPRING FAIR — Helsinki**

APRIL

CONCERTS, OPERA AND BALLET

- 7, 14, 21, 28 **TUESDAY CONCERTS, FINNISH RADIO ORCHESTRA — Helsinki**
 17, 24 **SYMPHONY CONCERTS, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Helsinki** (Conductor: Tauno Hannikainen. Soloists: Monique de la Bruchollerie, piano, Pierre Fournier, violoncello).
 2 **SUOMEN LAULU (mixed choir): BACH'S "ST. MATTHEW PASSION" — Helsinki**
 6 **EASTER MATINÉE: HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Helsinki**
 10 **COMPOSER'S CONCERT: KALERVO TUUKKANEN — Helsinki**
 16 **OPERAPERFORMANCE: "WIENERBLUT", LIGHT OPERA BY STRAUSS — Helsinki**

SPORT

- 4, 6 **SKIING: INTERNATIONAL (NORDIC) COMPETITION — Kilpisjärvi, Pello and Muonio**

MAY

CONCERTS

- 1 **MAY DAY MATINÉE, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Helsinki**
 5, 12, 19 **TUESDAY CONCERTS, FINNISH RADIO ORCHESTRA — Helsinki**
 8 **SYMPHONY CONCERT, HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Helsinki**
 15, 18 **SVENSKA ORATORIEFÖRENINGEN (mixed choir) acc. by the HELSINKI CITY SYMPHONY ORCH.: VERDI'S "REQUIEM" — Helsinki**

SPORT

- 10 **ELÄINTARHA COURSE: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CYCLE RACING — Helsinki**

MISCELLANEOUS

- 1 **MAY DAY, SPRING FESTIVALS**
 13 **FLOWER DAY, STUDENTS' FESTIVALS**
 30—2.6. **7th NORDIC COUNTRIES' ADVERTISING CONGRESS — Helsinki**

JUNE

MUSIC

- 10—18 **SIBELIUS FESTIVAL — Helsinki**

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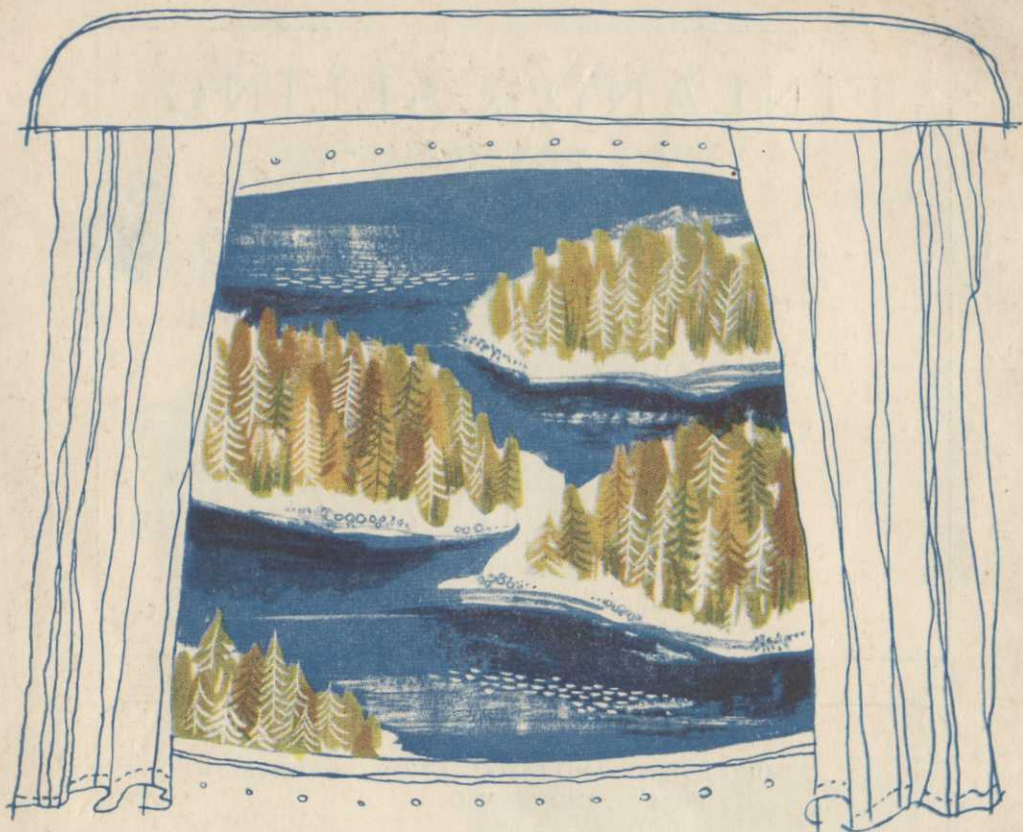
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